VOL. XVI

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1876.

CAPITAL TOPICS.

REFLEE FOR GEN. PAT JONES.

NORE TROOPS FOR THE RIGGRANDE

TER SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS FIGHT.

CUTTING DOWN UNRAISED SALARIES. HOWE TAKES AN ARRING.

THE KING AND SCHUMAKER DRAMA JNO. W. WOLTZ AND HIS ENEMPES.

LET FOR RECOVERY OF BANAGES BY DEATH.

Patronage Divided Among the States.

No Syerisage of Pactic Reliway Bonds. Court-Martial Opinion on Capt. Byrne.

Hew an Ex-Confederate Was Pensioned.

Protection for the Mexican Border-

Secretary Balknap has given the House special committee on the Texas border troubles an assur-ance that he will send additional troops to Texas to protect the citizens who live on the Rio Grande. eral Ord has been summoned by the commit-

The Pacific Mail Subsidy-The Judiciary Committee of the House, having under consideration the cases of Wm. S. King and Jehn Schumaker, now members of the House, labors under doubts as to whether one Congress has the right to go back and consider the misdo rags of past Congresses.

Appointments. Mergan L. Skinner, Theodore Prengel and George W. Lee were yesterday appointed inter-nal revenue storekeepers for the First district of Wisconsin, and Charles L. Rugg for the Sixth district of Kentucky. D. G. Fuller has been appointed gauger for the First district of Cali-

The Norfolk Navy Yard-

The Naval sub-committee of the House, Messrs. Whittherne and Panford, left here Thursday night for the Norfolk navy-yard, to examine wit-nesses in regard to the charges made by Congressman Goode against ex-Congressman Piatt, and to ascertain to what extent the yard has been used or political purposes, if at all.

Cutting Down Salaries and Force. Treasurer New and Register Allison, of the Treasury, were before the Committee on Approprintions yesterday in regard to the proposed reduction of salaries and force in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Mr. Allison thought that the force was about as it should be and the salaries were none too high.
Mr. New, himself, agreed to a reduction of the
torce and a slight reduction of salaries. The bill
will probably be completed in about two weeks. Nominations by the President.

The President sent the following nominations te the Senate yesterday: Pascal P. Kidder to be cellector of customs for the district of Dunkirk, mster-Jacob S. Louier, Haskensack, N. J.; E. B. Dawson, Boonton, N. J.; John H. Eckert, Lab-zees, III.; Edward Chapin, Marshalltown, Iowa; Mrs. M. E. Norris, Waco, Texas; J. B. Young, Greenville, Miss.

Confirmations. The Senate in executive session to-day con-armed the following nominations: Charles R. Gill, of Wisconsin, to be Commissioner of Pensiens: Henry M. Atkinson, to be surveyor general of New Mexico; Wm. Brickel, to be collector of internal revenue for the Second district of Minneof the port of Namesetts. Affred Fairfax, to be assistant appraisar
of merchandise for the port of New Orleans.
Pestmasters—Dimeon Watker, Carbondate, III.;
Henry C. Payne, Milwankes, Wis.: Jno. Huston,
Millersburg, Ohlo: Henry C. Leighton, Oskaloosa, Iowa; Jno. W. Woltz, Fredericksburg, Va.:
L. C. Albertson, Atlantic City, N. J.; Chas. P.
Athott, Woodbury, N. J.

Shaking Up the Special Agentsagent at New York city, who made sad havor in the smoguling business before the passage of the selety law, has been relleved, and Special Agent Hale appointed in his place. The New York naners seem to indicate that Messrs Brackett Alexpers seem to indicate that Messrs. Frackett, Alex-ander and Brush, who have been in his office so long, will also be relieved. Inquiries here proves these last suppositions to be unfounded for far, there being no charges against either of the men, and it is stated that Colonel Howe was not re-moved because there was anything against him, but was removed for political considerations. This affair has caused considerable excitement around the New York custom-house.

Alleged Overisens of Pacific Railroad Bonds. Mr. James H. Storrs continued his argument before the Senate railroad committee vesterday. claiming that the main line of the Pacific rail-read ran from the looth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich to the east boundary line of west from Greenwich to the east boundary line of the State of California; that that there had been ne overissue of bonds, and that the matter had been argued by him at the time, in 1899, belore the Attorney General of the United States, who gave his opinion that the main line ran from the With meridian of longitude west from Greenwich to the east boundary line of the State of Califor-fits. His argument was not completed. The committee adjourned a lutther hearing to Tues-day merning next.

The New York Post-Office Defalcation.

General Patrick Jones, formerly postmaster of New York, and more recently elected register of that city, is in Washington for the purpose of presenting to Congress a bill of relief for himself and his predecessor, James Kelley, on account of the defaications in office by their cashier, Mr. whe defalcations in office by their cashier, Mir. Norton, who is now enjoying himself with Win. M. Tweed and Charley loss. Mr. Jones placed his private fortune in the hands of his bondsmen, and got considerable money out of Norton's property, but nobody believes that he, upon a salary of \$6,000 of a year should be responsible for the extraordinary thefits of his subordinate. He and Mr. Kelley ark relief for \$96,000 of the amount stolen by Norton. This is James kelley, and is not the noted Tammany chiefiain, but was a Republican postmaster. General Jones is known as a thoroughly honest man, and all the public officers compilment him for the mainter in which he has acted in the matter.

The Philadelphia Sailors-

The Committee on Commerce yesterday heard Mr. John O'Grady, the attorney of the seamen of the port of Philadelphia in favor of the Ward amendment to the shipping commissioners' act. He made the gravest charges against the shipping commissioner at Philadelphia, and sup-ported them all with affidavits. He charged laise imprisonment of seamen, imprisonment without hearings, fraud, forgery, Ac., and showed the control of the control of the callors and the same is Friend Society of Philadelphia regarded the shipping commissioners act, as now administered there, a great oppression to the sailor, and inflicted that the Secretary of the Treasury be invested with authority to administer the act instead of the Circuit Court judges.

Apportioning Department Appointments by The several Republican delegations of the States in Congress having reasons to believe that the Executive Departments of the Government the Executive Departments of the Government have clerks employed therein charged respectively to States of which they are not citizens, and to which they should not be accredited, have taken steps to acquire information which will definitely settle the status of every Department employee in this rokard. At a recent conference it was decided to request of the heads of the several Departments a list of all employed under the jurisdiction of each, from whence appointed, to what Congressional district accredited and by whose influence that employment was secured. what Congressional district accredited and by whose influence that employment was secured. One of the Sinte delegations has already received this information, and out of two hundred and forty charged to the State, not more than ien are known to the delegation. It is the purpose of the State delegation to control many of these appointments if possible first, to make room for those dispossessed by the Democrate, and, second to reward those who can be of zervice to the members in their Congressional campaigns.

Naval Orders. Ensign Frank E. Sawyers, ordered to the South Pacific station per steamer 15th inst. from New York. Passed Assistant Engineer John Pemherton, to special duty at League Island, Pa. Chief Engineer E. B. Latch, detached from the receiving ship Colorado, at New York, and er-

dered to hold himself in readiness for orders to board of inspection. Gunner Andrews Harman has reported his arrival at the Navai hospital. New York, for treatment, having been detached from the Congress on the 28th ultime, and has been placed on sick leave.

At the close of business yesterday the following were the balances in the Treasury: Currency, \$11,202,460; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$41,005,000; coin, \$73,442,064; lincluding coin certificates, \$34, 852,200; outstanding legal tenders, \$371,273,140. The receipts from internal revenue were \$379,-487.19, and from customs, \$333,638.06. The Pinchback Caucus.

Pinancial.

afternoon, the Democratic Senators met in caucus on the case of Mr. Pinchback, of Louisians. They agreed to allow a vote to be taken on Edunds' resolution without debate. This resolution declares that Pinchback is not entitled to

Talking About the Resumption Act. The Banking and Currency Committee seems disposed to await the action of the Ways and Means Committee on the resumption act. The members of the former committee have had frequent sessions and disjointed discussions on the different propositions before them to repeal or modify, but are about as far away from an agree-ment or usity of purpose as when they started. It is not probable that the committee will recom-mend anything in the matter for some time.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections the Senate held a meeting yesterday to take up the case of Senator Spencer and the memorial of the Alabama Legislature, remonstrating against his helding a seat in the Senate, on the ground that helding a seat in the Senate, on the ground that bribery and corruption were used in his election. A quorum of the committee was not present until a few minutes before the time for adjournment, and consequently nothing was done. As yet the committee has nothing to act upon but the alle-gations contained in the memorial, and they are of such a vague and hearsay character that it is not probable that the committee will deem it worth while to rend for persons and papers, as they are authorized to do. Proceeds of Public Lands for Educational Purposes.

Senator Spencer's Case.

The House Committee on Education and Labor has agreed to report Mr. Walker's bill setting apart forever the net proceeds of the sale of public lands for the education of the people. It provides, however, that nothing in the bill shall in terfere with the carrying out of the homestead or terfere with the carrying out of the homestead or pre-emption laws, or limit the power of Congress to extend the right of homestead upon such lands, or limit or abridge the power of Congress over the public domain, or interfere with granting bounty lands. It provides further that it shall not be so construed as to affect in any manner the existing laws and regulations in regard to the adjustment and payment to States of the perception of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands within their respective limits as provided in section 385 of the Kevised Statutes. The Stationers and Envelope-makers' Complaint-

The stationers and envelope-makers, who appeared before the Senate Post Office and Post Reads Committee on Thursday, charged a great loss to the Government by the sale and delivery of stamped envelopes, wrappers and postal cards. On postal cards alone they charged a loss as fol-

10%:
107,500,000, @ 7 lbs. per M=752,500 lbs. to past offices in wooden boxes @ 1.14c. \$857,850 lbs. to past offices in w 

Business Before the Senate District Com-

mittee. The Senate Committee on the District of Coumbia held a meeting yesterday, when Mr. Morton was instructed to report adversaly Senate No. 101, explanatory of the act of June 20, 1874, on the petition of Wm. Ballantyne et al. Senate No. 382, for the preservation of game in the District are No. 300, to incorporate the Washington City Institute Asylum, was referred to Mr. Kolertson. The memorial in reference to the excessive tolls over the Aqueduct bridge was referred to Mr. Dorsey. Senate No. 202, in reference to the route and termini of the Anacostia and Potomac Hiver railroad, was referred to Mr. Hitchcock. Senate No. 202, in reference to the condensation Columbia: was referred to Mr. English. Sen-River railroad, was referred to Mr. Hitchcook. Senate No. 205, in reference to the condemnation of ground in square 102, was referred to Mr. Merrimon. Senate No. 205, relating to the Alexandria count, was referred to Mr. English. Senate No. 205, to amend the charter of the North Ostreet and South Washington Railroad Company, was referred to Mr. Hitchcook. Senate No. 208, to authorize the construction of a railway from the corner of Ostreet northeast and Boraware avenue to the District line, was referred to acsess. Spencer and Boracy.

The nominations of police commissioners were discussed, but no conclusion arrived at. It is

A Fine Scene in the House. One of the most spirited scenes of the session was the short debate just before the adjournment f the House yesterday, on a little pension bill, t appears that a deserter from the rebel armya boy seventeen years old—who enlisted for the purpose of getting his lame brother out of jull, (confined by the rebel war authorities because he would not enlist.) Joined the Union forces at the first opportunity, as he promised. He fought gallantly, was wounded, and came to Concress for rights that the law did not provide. In other words, he asked an equal footing with other soldiers for a pension. Mr. Morrison objected to granting it, on the ground that a man who would do what the petitioner did, vir. enlist, desert and light on the other side, was a soundrel. He was taken to task charply by Mr. Kasson, who asked if the men who deserted the old ling and fought under another should be classed in the same category. Mr. Morrison's feathers drooped, and Mr. Twomsend, of New York, said that from present evidences it would soon be necessary for men who had fought on the Union side to ask for annesty, and that he thought it prudent for public men, in a contract the contract of th boy seventeen years old-who enlisted for the had fought on the Union side to ask for amnesty, and that he thought it prudent for public men, in giving their blography, to leave out any reference to their services in the Union army.

Mr. Morrison asked if that was applied to him.

Mr. Townsend said he applied it to nobody, but asked permission to restate his proposition. Mr. Morrison was severely cut and much nettled.

Mr. Townsend got the applause, and the Democrate did not come to Mr. Morrison's aid, for the latter backed out, and Speaker Kerr, who was in the chair, declared the bill passed on a viva voce vote, with about ten in the affirmative and one in the negative. All the remaining members were busy laughing.

Responsibility for Death by Accident.

The following is the bill reported by Mr. Law.

The following is the bill reported by Mr. Lawrence from the Judiciary Committee, authorizing actions in cases of death resulting from wrong-ful act, neglect, or default in the District of Co-

Historical, to definit in the District of Co-lumbia:

Be it enected, \$\(\psi\_c\). That whenever the death of a person shall be caused in the District of Co-lumbia, by the wrongful act, neglect, or default of any person or corporation, and the act, neglect, or default is such as would (if death had not en-sued) have entitled the party injured, or if she be a married woman, her husband, either sepa-rately or together with her, to maintain an ac-tion and recover damages in respect thereof, then, and in every such case, the person who, or corpor-ation which, would have been liable if death had not ensued shall be Hable to an action for damages, notwithstanding the death of the per-son injured, and although the death shall have been caused under such circumstances as amount in law to a felony: Provided, That in no case shall the recovery exceed the sum of two thou-sand dollars.

nd dollars. Sec. 2. That every such action shall be brought

to law.

Sec. 4. That the rights of action under this act shall not determine, nor shall such actions, when brought, abate, by the death of the defendant.

The Case of Postmaster Woltz-The confirmation of John W. Woltz as post-master at Fredericusburg, Virginia, by the Sen-ate yesterday was a well-deserved compliment to one of the most active and consistent Republican one of the most active and consistent Republicans of Virginia. Although Mr. Woltz came before the committee indorsed as to the management of the office he has filled for eight months by the entire business community of Fredericksburg and by nearly all the Republicans of Spottsylvania county, and with a republicans of Epottsylvania as a first rate official, there has been a most malignant and vindictive opposition made to his confirmation by persons professing attachment to the party, but who, it seems, have been actuated by vindictiveness and personal hattred. As a the party, but who, it seems, have been actuate by vindictiveness and personal hatroit. As a sample of the character of those who have led the opposition to Mr. Wolts, we publish the disgrace ful acknowledgment of the present secretary of the Virginia Republican Association, who, in his attacks upon Mr. Wotz, charged The Republican with being Woltz's organ. If the Virginia Association wishes to obtain the respect of an Department of the Government it would do well to dismiss its present secretary and fill his place with some manly and reputable representative WASTINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27, 1876.

Some time during the month of Decembe the undersigned were present at an interview has

Between John W. Woltz and T. Humphrey Brooks in relation to certain newspaper publications reflecting upon the said Woltz, and signed "T. Humphrey Brooks, of Caroline." Mr. Brooks seknowledged to Mr. Woltz that the statements published concerning him were lies, and he knew them to be such when they were published and circulated. He distinctly stated that the articles were written by Dr. Foster, the owner of the paper, and he was forced by said Foster to assume thier authorship, in order to rotain his position on the paper. He declared himself to be the friend to Mr. Woltz, and held himself ready to make ample applogy, either published or written or in person.

ple apology, either published or written or in person.

This statement contains the simple facts as they occurred, and they are distinct in our memories because we were impressed with the disgraceful attitude of Mr. Brooke, after his own signature.

R. D. Brookery.

J. H. Minylok.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 2th day of January, 1876.

Jos. T. K. Plant, Notary Public.

Court of Alabama Claims.

The following judgments were rendered yes-terday: In case 251, to Thomas P. Reed et al., exs, \$8,099.08. In case 750, Rufus Hammon, 20. In case 754, Alexander Stoples, \$1,-\$2,52.20. In case 100, Benjamin Martin, \$1,432.55. In case 935, Mr. H. Burrell, \$1,632.55. In case 935, B. S. Fitz, executor, \$5,013.56. In case 935, Albert Vinal, \$1,432.56. In case 935, Local Vinal, \$1,432.56. In case 935, Local Vinal, \$1,432.56. In case 935, Local Cord vs. United States; dismissed. In case 931, Joseph Williams, assignee: dismissed. In case 931, Joseph Williams, assignee: dismissed. In case 931, Toseph Williams, assignee: dismissed. In case 931, Toseph Williams, assignee: dismissed. In case 935, Frank Sylos, \$425. In case 110, John Frates, \$439.50. In case 1356, Frank Silva, \$798, In case 930, Frank Sylos, \$425. In connection with the Babque Gipsey, case 823, to the executors of McCleave, \$2,757.59; to Edward D. Mandell, executor of Siva Ann Howland, \$13,874.70; to Henry Barling and others, executors, \$3,543.37; as catch of the Giprey, the court awards \$2,575, which is to be distributed. The argument upon case 914 to 932 was completed, and the cases were submitted: Chase. C. Beaman for the complainant, and Frank W. Hackett for the United States, Case 962, David Nevins vs. United States, for the loss of the Angle-Saxon, were taken up and submitted on the evidence and oral argument of connei, O. W. Holmes, jr., for, complainants, and F. W. Hackett for the United States. \$2.56. [In case 799, Benjamin Martin, \$1,43

Captain Thomas Byrne. The following order has been promulgated by

the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Peb. 1, 1874.

General orders No. 6.

I. The court of inquiry, consisting of Colonel James Oakes, Sixth cavairy, instituted by direction of the President, by special orders No. 192, September 22, 1875, from this office, to examine into the transactions and conduct of Captain Thomas Byrne, Twelfth infantry, while at Camp Beale's Springs and camp at La Paz, Aricona Territory, during 1874-75, has reported the tollowing oblaion: Beale's Springs and camp at La Paz, Arizona Territory, during 1574-75, has reported the following opinion:

"The court, after a patient hearing and investigation of the charges and allegations made by Thomas McKay, late commissary sergeant United States army, against Captain Thomas Byrne, Twellth infantry, and of the transactions and conduct of that officer while at Beale Springs and camp at La Paz, A. T., and subsequently, during 1574-75, is of the opinion that, with the exception of an occasional excessive indulgence in intoxicating drinks, the allegations are groundless; and further, that those excesses were at long intervals, and do not appear to have interfered with the proper performance of Byrne's official duties. The court finds that during the period covered by this investigation, and for a long time previous, Captain Byrne, in addition to his ordinary military duties, was intrusted with the very delicate and aduous task of controlling the Hualpai tribe of indians, a numerous and warlike people, herce, wild and suspicious, hostilities with whom would have very greatly increased the difficulties and dangers of the war then existing between other Arizona tribes and the United States; that Captain Byrne performed the duty of maintaining this formidable band of Indians in peaceful relations with the National Government with much skill, sagacity and with perfect success, notwithstanding many and serious obstacles thrown in his way by interested parties; and in doing so there was imposed upon him a heavy responsibility and severe mental and physical labor, making it necessary for him at times to rely with too implicit a confidence upon his company sergeants, which reliance in the case of McKay, the accuser of Capt. Byrne, was misplaced and at times abused.

The jallegations of criminal misconduct on the mart of Captain Byrne are not in any manner substantiated; on the contrary, the investigation has shown the integrity as well as the efficiency of this officer to be of a very high order, and that in the perf

The court is of opinion that no further action is necessary. The proceedings, indings and opinions of the court are approved by the Secretary of War. Captain Byrne is, however, reminded that a habit of indulgence in strong drink, such as is ascribed to him by the court, while it may not materially interfere with the proper performance of his duties as an officer, cannot be continued without depreciating the morale of his command and prejudicing the morale of the errice.

III. The court of fequiry instituted by Special
Orders No. 192, of 1875, from this office, is dissolved. By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNEEN,
Adjutant General.

The New Election Bill.

special to the National Republican. NEW OBLEANS, Feb. 4 .- The substitute election bill, passed by the Senate vesterday, was similar in most features to the House bill. Whilst retaining a returning board provision, it expressly defines their dulies, and gives them authority only in cases of pronounced violence and blood-shed at the polis. In opposing this bill, one Democratic Senator said, if passed, it would cost ten thousand colored lives before the next election. Another said it meant war, and war i should be. The House to day, instead of consider ing the substitute bill and sending it to a committee of conference, occupied most of its session in blood and thunder speeches and passed a resolution denouncing the Senate.

[By Associated Press.] ONE HOUSE CENSURING THE OTHER. NEW OBJECTIONS. Feb. 4.—The House to day adopted the following:

Resolved, That it is with exceeding regret that this House has knowledge of the passage by the Senate of a substitute for the House election bill, and sincerely trusts that it may reconsider its determination to send the bill to this House for its concurrence, and that it is the sense of this House that a persistence on the part of any department or branch of this government to adopt this substitute bill, or any bill providing for a returning board, will be a violation of the spirit and true intent of the Wheeler adjustment, and this House will consequently be absolved from all obligations thereunder, and in the future should conduct its proceedings accordingly. That it is the sincere and ardent wish of this House to See the next and all future elections in this State son. sincere and ardent wish of this House to see the
next and all future elections in this State conducted fairly, beaceably and with perfect consideration for the rights and opinions of all men, and
at all times are willing to sincerely guarantee
their assistance to carry out this desire, but that
they can never yield their assent to an election
law which would again invite arbitrators from
other States, which would again produce the
ridiculous aspect of a settlement of a Louisiana
election in the city of New York, and which again
would cheat the will of the people as expressed
at the ballot box and would inevitably lead to
civil commotion, strife and even bloodshed, and
cruth out the last remaining hope for a coming
prosperity to our most unfortunate and impoverished State.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Chicago Trials Set for March 6. Chicago, Feb. 4.—Judge Blodgett this morning overruled the motion, which was argued before him yesterday, to quash the indictments against Hessing, likem and hoyt for complicity in the whicky frauds. The trial was set for March 6. fire him yesterday, to quash the indictments against Hessing, Rhem and Hoyt for complicity in the whicky frauds. The trial was set for March 6.

St. Louis, Feb. 4.—Emory A. Stores, of Chicago, one of the counsel for General Bubcock, and Benjamin Campbell, his father-in-law, have arrived here. The General himself will arrive to-morrow morning, accompanied by a number of friends from Washington. Roger Sherman, of New York, has arrived. His business here is said to be to look up evidence against parties in New York who are suspected of having received crooked whisky from St. Jouis and of having been in collusion with the ring here, it is also stated that Mr. Sherman has been engaged in looking up telegraphic correspondence between Babcock, McDonald. Joyce and others, and that he will be retained as a witness to identify and verify dispatches. C. W. Babcock, brother of the General, is here attending to some preliminary arrangements regarding his brother's arrival.

WISCONSIN CASES.

MILWAUKER, Feb. 4.—Alderman Judas Jonas and Philip Goldberg, of Chicago, were brought here to night, indictments having been returned against them yesterday by the grand jury here for a conspiracy, formed last July, to rob the collector's office in this city of all papers implicating the indicted whisky men. The price asked for the job is alleged to be \$20.070. They emphatically deny all knowledge of the conspiracy.

SRIEF TELEGRAMS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The Olcott Iron Com-pany, of this city, has suspended. Their Habili-ties are about \$150,000. NEW YORK, Feb. 4 .- The snow fell here to the depth of a foot, and travel by street cars and vehicles is greatly impeded.

Lisson, Feb. 4.—Baron De Sant Anna, the

Portuguese Minister at Washington, has been nominated Centennial Commissioner. New York, Feb. 4.—Mail advices contradict. Prince Oscar, has been tried and acquitted for shooting one of his crew. He is still in custody at Christiana, Sweden, awaiting trial. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.-To-day while Mrs. Sarah Fitzinger, of this city, was lighting a fire her clothes came in contact with the flames. Sho was so severely burned that her recovery is

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4 .- A special from New Orleans says the stern-wheel steamer Garryowen sunk early this morning at her landing. Her cargo consisted of 315 bales of cotton, 2,745 bags of cotton-seed and 34 barrels of molasses.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. REFUTATION OF SWEEPING SLANDERS. NÆBEST REGOLUTION BEFORE THE SENATE.

THE WAS RECORD OF SERATOR PINCHBACK PASSAGE OF THE JOINT RESOLUTION.

Pension to an Ex-Confederate Soldier.

PRIVATE BILL DAY IN THE HOUSE.

SENATE. FRIDAY, February 4, 1976. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented the peti-tion of citizens of Kansas, asking the repeal of the specie resumption act. He said he did not

sympathize with the prayer of the petitioners, which he asked be referred to the Finance Com-Mr. KERNAN, from the Committee on Air. REANAN, from the Committee on Patents, reported favorably a bill to extend the patent of Luther Hall. Air. CAMERON presented petitions from Philadelphians in favor of the Texas Pacific subsidy. Referred to the Committee on Rail-

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the claim of Abraham Mr. HAMILTON, by request, introduced bill amending section 5 of the deliciency appro-priation act of June, 1872. Referred to the Com-

mittee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BOUTWELL presented the petition of the
Massachusetts Temperance Alliance, asking that no appropriation be made for the Centennial Ex-position unless spirituous liquors are excluded from the grounds.

Mr. SARGENT sent to the desk to be read an extract from

of his speech of Wednesday, where he said that in effect Mr. Bayard had said "it was improper for Mr. Shepherd to get lawyers to go in and browbeat the committee, and the witnesses for the committee, brought there to prove that he was guilty of fraud," and that this language on the part of Mr. Bayard, and that this language on the part of Mr. Bayard, that counsel were employed for ruch purpose, implied that he had no business to have counsel there. Mr. S. then asked to have the following extract read from Mr. Bayard's speech: "Counsel were employed by Mr. Shepherd and his associates to browbeat the witnesses, to conduct heree, rigid and recriminating cross-examinations," &c., &c.

Mr. SARGENT said in some respects he would consider this matter of great importance, if he had done the Senator injustice. On examination he found that he had done the Senator no injustice, as his memory was entirely correct. He had yesterday called the attention of the Senate to the words of the Senator's speech, which here out his (Mr. S. s) motion that the Senator had said that Mr. Shepherd employed counsel to browbeat witnesses. The Senator had allowed all day yesterday tog by without mentioning the matter. He (Mr. S.) therefore now called the attention of the Senate to it. He wished also to make mention of another matter. The Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Earox) had yesterday charged guilt in the matter of the issue of the 3.65 bonds. He sent to the desk to be read a letter from Moses Kelly, of the sinking fund commission, to the effect that since January II, \$140,750 of the bonds had been issued, and issued in siriet accordance with the resolution adopted by the board. Mr. S. said that he submitted this letter in justice to the board, one or more of whom were Democrats, and not that he considered that it devolved upon him to make any defense for them any more than any other Senator. THE OFFICIAL REPORT

other Senator.

Mr. BAYARD read further extracts from his speech to show that he was prampted in using the language he had. He further alluded to the fact that he had been informed that the counsel of Shepherd was paid in these 3.65 bonds, which the Senator from Indiana had undertaken to contradict. tradict.

Mr. MORTON said he did not know whether they were said in these bonds or not. He said the Commissioners had not ordered them to be paid.

Mr. SARGENT again called attention to the fact that such matters were entirely under the control of the board of audit.

Mr. BAYARD said the Commissioners were invested with entire supervision of the District respective to the proper ad-

ministration of the same.

Air. SHERMAN said he would move to reconsider the 160 hill which passed yesterday, as
there should be a correction of the amendments
adopted on motion of Mr. EATON.

The motion to reconsider was carried, and the
bill was then announced as again before the Senale.

Mr. SHERMAN then moved to strike out the amendment of Mr. Exton, "that this act shall not in any way or manner HECOGNIZE, THE LIABILITY

RECOGNIZE THE LIABILITY

of the United States to pay either the principal or interest of any such bonds as may have been issued on or since the 21th day of January, 1874."

Mr. SHERMAN said the letter of Mr. Kelley read here this morning showed that about \$150,000 of these bonds had been issued, and legally issued, since the 27th of January, and therefore the amendment should be reconsidered.

Mr. EATON said his amendment was entirely proper and should not be disturbed. He did not care whether this sinking fund commission had Democratic or Republican members in it, they had no business to issue a single dollar of these bonds after the resolution was passed by the tiouse of Representatives forbidding any further issue whatever; that hundreds of thousands of dollars of these bonds had been issued on insufficient and improper evidence.

Mr. KERNAN agreed with Mr. EATON that it was very improper, after one House of Congress and forbidden any further issue of these bonds—and the bill for that purpose was pending in the other House—for any more of them to be issued, and any such issue should not be recognized.

THE PINCHBACK CASE.

The morning hour expiring, the matter went over, and the unfinished business, being the resolution of Mr. Monron that P. B. S. Pinchback be admitted as a Senator from Louisiana, was taken up.

Mr. MORTON said he did not intend to trouble the Senate with any extended remarks on this subject. It had been debated and was fully understoed. It was due not only to the State of Louisiana, which had so long been deprived of its representation here, but it was due to Mr. Pinchback himself. The Committee on Privileges and Elections had not considered the point whether Mr. Eustis was duly and legally elected; that was not before them. One thing, he thought was settled, and that was, that if Mr. Pinchback was not admitted, the present Legislature of Louisians would have the right to elect a Senator.

He (Mr. M.) desired to allude to one peint. It itor. He (Mr. M.) desired to allude to one point. It

He (Mr. M.) desired to allude to one point. It had recently been charged that Mr. Pinchback was disloyal during the war. He had possession of Mr. Pinchback's military record, which he would read. The record of Mr. Pinchback as read by Mr. Pinchback showed that in 1862 under the authority of Major Gen. Isutler, he raised a company and entered the service of the Union in the Second Louisiana regiment, corps d'Afrique; that he served for a year; that then his regiment being officered by white men, his position became uncomfortable, and he resigned, and was honorably mustered out of service. Afterwards Mr. Pinchback raised another company, and applied to be mustered in the service of the United States. NAJOR GENERAL PANES

refused to commission him because he was a colored man and it was contrary to law.

Mr. MERIMON asked if before this time Mr.

Pinchack was not in prison for the crime of burglary or larceny.

Mr. MORTON said he had expected some such Mr. MORTON said he had expected some such question as his, and had come prepared. He then read various papers and affidavits on the subject, from which it appeared that Mr. Pinchback and his brother-in-law, John Kephart, became engaged in a personal difficulty, in which the latter was wounded; that Mr. Pinchback was carried before the provost marshal in New Orleans and committed to the workhouse. The charge was assault and battery. In order to levy blackmail on Pinchback, the parties who had him arrested tried to keep him in prison, offering to release him if he would pay five hundred dollars, &c.

release him if he would pay five hundred dollars, &c.

When the military authorities heard of the matter they, however, released Mr. Pinchback. Now, let it be borne in mind that after this Mr. Pinchback was authorized by General Butler to raise a colored company, did raise one, served for thirteen months, then resigned because all the other officers of his regiment were white, which made his position very unpleasant; that after this, on the authority of General Banks, he raised another company, at an expense to him of \$1,350; that the superintendent of recruiting indersed his application, and pronounced him a gentleman, but that his commission was refused him by Gen. Banks because the law did not authorize the commissioning of a colored man. Mr. M. then gave an account of the civil career of Mr. Pinchback after the war, his

an account of the civil career of Mr. Pinchback after the war, his

ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATURE,
as Licutenant Governor, &c., &c., and his election to the Senate. He then touched upon the points of law in Mr. Pinchback's case; that his credentials was in due form, signed by the Governor, and according to law and precedent he must be admitted, and if any investigation is to be made of his election it must be made after his admission. He pointed to the fact that the Democratic House of Representatives had at this very service admitted two members who had no other evidence whatever than the certificate of Governor Kellogg, whose certificate Mr. Pinchback had. He also touched briefly upon the status of the Kellogg government and the Legislature which elected Pinchback, maintaining, as heretofore, the legality of both. He said much had been deno on both sides in Louisians of which he could not approve, but one thing could not be denied, which was that all the troubles in Louisians had their origin in a foul conspiracy to subvert by fraud and fire a noterious Republican majority of fifteen to twenty thousand.

Mr. M. then alluded to the late speech made in Atlanta by Robert Toombs, as reported in the Atlanta by Robert Toombs, as reported in the Atlanta Constitution, and which he said the report showed met with the approval of the Georgians who heard and applauded him. He read some choice extracts from the speech to the effect that Mississippi had been carried by fraud, intimidation and bribery, and that he froombe had expressions as "miserable Yankees," &c., &c. Legal the condition of the carried by fraud, intimidation and bribery, and that he froombe had expressions as "miserable Yankees," &c., &c.

this speech, which he would not now give. He concluded by urging Pinchback's admission, and said it was either he or Eastis.
On motion of Mr. CAMEERON the Senate then went into executive session.
After a short time spent in executive session the doors were reopened.
Mr. SHERMAN withdraw his motion to reconsider the amendment of Mr. EATON to the District 3.65 bond bill, and the bill was then again passed in the shape in which it stood last night, and will now be sent back to the House for the action of that body.
The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On motion of Mr. DOUGLASS, of Va., the privileges of the floor were extended to the delegation of the General Assembly of Virginia now

n Washington in connection with the subject of immigration into that State. immigration into that State.

Mr. KNOTT, of Ky., from the Judiciary Committee reported Senate bill fixing the time for holding the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of California, Oregon and Nevada, with an amendment. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

The House then, in the morning hour, proceeded

to the consideration of bills of a private nature reported under a call of committees. Mr. TUCKER, of Va., from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill to refund to Lawson & Drury, of Alexandria, the proceeds of a sale of certain land sold for direct taxes. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar.

A large number of private bills were reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole on

the Private Calendar.
On motion of Mr. HEWITF, of N.Y., the House oncurred in the Senate amendment to the bill to authorize G. H. Heap, consul at Tunis, to accept commission from the Bey of Tunis.

Mr. FAULKNER, of W. Va., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the Sen-ate bill to authorize George P. Marsh to accept presents from the Governments of Switzerland and Italy, and it was passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar, Mr. Hotman, of

Whole on the Private Calendar, Mr. Holmar, of Ind., in the chair.

A number of bills, to which no objection was made, (this being "no-objection day,") were read and ordered laid acide, to be reported to the House The committee then rose, and the following bills reported by the committee were passed: Granting pensions to Alexander St. Bernard, Hattie D. McKran, Ruth Isabella Naylor, Patrick Glackin, John G. Parr, G. W. La Pointe, Elizabeth A. Neibling, Ruth Ellan Greeland and Wm. D. Cobaugh; and bills for the relief of Robert Erwin, James D. Coffinberry, James A. Hilliand John I. Burchell.

When the

When the

MILL GRANTING A PENSION

to Wm. R. Duncan was reached,
Mr. CAHELL, of Vs., objected to it, and inquired if Dimman had not served in the Confederate army, and he wanted to know if they proposed to pension all the Confederates.

Mr. RAINEY, cfS. O., said that he had reported this bill from the committee. Duncan was a Union man, living near the Cumberland mountains, in Tennessee, and was a guide to escort Union men from Tennessee to Kentucky. A brother of his was also in the same business, and was

CAPTURED BY THE CONFEDERATES

and imprisoned in Knowille, Tenn. Is order to secure the relase of his brother, Wm. R. Duncar, he agreed to join the Confederate forces. He did so, and deserted as soon as the release of his brother was effected, and going to Kentucky entered the Federal army, and served therein until the expiration of his term of service, 1805. He was at one time on the pension roll, but was dropped when it was ascertained that he had served in the Confederate army. be Confederate army.
Mr. MORRISON, of III., inquired if it was a fact that Dencan entered the Confederate army under a pledge which he subsequently violated, and whether he intended to desert as soon as his brother was released. Mr. RAINEY said he entered the Confederate

Mr. RAINEY said he entered the Confederate army only to secure his brother's release.

Mr. MORRISON said then he was a scoundrel, and should not be on the pension rolls.

Mr. KASON deprecated the remarks made by Mr. Hounson. He thought that the fact that Duncan had entered the Confederate army under the circumstances should not operate against him. He had simply adopted a ruse to deceive the enemy.

him. He may simply adopted a rule to deceive the enemy.

Mr. NORRISON said that Mr. Kasson never knew the time when he (Mr. Morguison) voted against the granting of pensions to Union soldiers. As to this case, if the statement of Mr. Rainey was correct, the man was hardly worthy of a tension. pension.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of N. Y., said it had been suggested—but be supposed jocosely—that the great desire for amnesty would run so far that amnesty would have to be given to all who had served in the Union army. If you refuse a pension to this man because he deserted the Confederacy and entered the Union service he Ganzel.

sion to this man because he deserted the Confederacy and entered the Union service, he feared that the time would come when gentleman on this floor who served in the Union army would have to suppress that fact when they published their histories.

After further discussion the bill was passed.
On motion of Mr. BUUKNER, of Mo., the bill in relation to the 5.05 District bonds as amended by the Senate was taken from the Symasur's table and referred to the Committee, on the District of Columbia.

The House then, at 4:15 p. m., adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

SOUTH CARULINA Governor Chamberlain's Victories. COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 4.—Governor Chamber-lain has gained three victories in the Legislature during the week. The first was the defeat of the bill giving the appointment of managers of elec-tion to the General Assembly, instead of the Governor. The second was in constraining the ways and means committee to adopt his recom-mendations for the reduction of expenses, and so reduce the State tax for 1877 from twelve mills to eight milis; and the third was to-day, when the House, by a vote of 66 to 17, adopted a resolution

house, by a vote of so to 11, anopted a resolution to expunge from the Journal the recent abusive harangue of W.J. Whipper, the negro judge-elect. During the debate on the resolution Whipper denounced ex-Congressman Elliott, now Speaker of the House, who was Whipper's chief supporter and advocate for the Charleston judgeship, and Elliott, in rejoinder, branded Whipper as an ingrate, a falsifier and a knave. ANOTHER GREAT RAILROAD COMPANY. Wetmore, the Washington Correspondent, in

a New Role. The organization and incorportion of the San Diego and Southern Utah Railroad Company, which has recently taken place in California, is a movement of more than ordinary interest. The idea was started by Mr. C. A. Wetmore, of the rears, a resident of San Diego, and is largely interested in town property there. Judging from the frequent notices which we find in the San Diego papers, the people of that section of California look to him as a representative at large. They are indebted to him for the establishment They are indebted to him for the establishment of a military post for the protection of the Mexican border, and now have organized a railroad movement which is destined to prove the most formidable line of competition that must be encountered by the Central Pacific monopoly. The project is to connect. San Diego by rail with the western terminus of the Union Pacific railroad at Ogden by way of Salt Lake, and also with Denver. Colorado, by lines already organized, to be projected eastward from Southern Utah.

The resources of Utah are being wonderfully developed, but are grievously retarded for want of competing lines of transportation. The Utah Southern railroad is already constructed one hundred miles south from Ogden towards San Diego. Five hundred miles more of road would afford a new outlet to the Pacific. Jay Gould has had his eye on this enterprise for some time, and has secured the control of the Utah Southern railroad, but he is menaced by the Central Pacific folks, who fear this new enterprise more than they do the Texas Pacific. The people of Salt Lake, Pieche and Southern California are now aroused to the importance of the work, and it is likely that something will soon be accomplished. Senator Jones has been enlisted in the enterprise, and has already made a good start with a branch section from Santee hories to Los Angeles, in southern California, which is now in operation. This road, so easily constructed, will open a new trans-continental route for the Asiatic trade, and will develop a rich mineral and agricultural country.

At the instance of Mr. Wetmore a meeting of leading business men was held at San Diego, and an organization was perfected in accordance with his suggestions. An active committee of the wealthiest merchants, bankers and real estate men was appointed, of which A. E. Horton, "tather of San Diego," is president, and C. E. Carr is secretary. After the organization had been adopted:

"Resolved, That Mr. C. A. Wetmore, of this committiee be appointed to personally repreof a military post for the protection of the Mexi-

him that the following resolution had been adopted:

"Resolved, That Mr. C. A. Wetmore, of this committee, be appointed to personally represent us in conference with Mr. Jay Gould, of New York, the officers of the Union Pacific and Utah Southern railroads, and other persons who may be interested in the construction of a railroad from balt Lake to San Diego, and to report to this committee whenever expedient and necessary."

to this committee whenever expedient and necessary."

Mr. Wetmore has not been idle, but has succeeded in attracting much attention to the project. Yesterday he received a letter from a member of the committee, one of the directors of the hank of San Diego, from which we are permitted to extract the following news item:

"The articles of incorporation of the San Diego and Southern Utah Railroad Company have been fetwarded to the State capital. Mabury, Capron. MacDonald, Chase, Kimball, Gordon, McCoy and others, the strongest men is town, are in it. It is a bons ide company, and the ten per cent. has been paid in. We expect to choose our board on the list of February. The road is chartered from San Diego to Calivilie, to connect at or near Calivilie with the Utah Southern."

Mr. Wetmore, who is well known here as the Washington correspondent of the Alia California, ought to feel satisfied with the Utah Southern.

Metropolitan Church Spire.

the work of making the spire secure and safe has the work of making the spire secure and sale has been pushed forward with commendable scal. The ablest civil engineers of our city have been consulted and the ablest workmen employed. The spire is being anchored to the stone tower by means of strong fron bars and bolts. It is now deemed perfectly safe and secure, and will still be an ornament to our city.

THUNDERS OF THE TIMES. ANDRASSY LEAVES NO BOOM FOR COMPLAINT

PORTE HAS FULL CONTROL OF HIS COMMITIONS. HE DOES NOT FEAR ARMED INTERVENTION the Empire is Peace.

Cardinal Hohenlohe Visits the Varican. Mitualists Deny Sympathy With Rome.

GREAT BRITAIN.

International Rifle Shooting. LONDON, Feb. 4.—Capt. Mildway has not yet heard from Sir Henry Halford about the rumored break in the arrangement for the international shooting contest. The captain says he has received no orders to call the council of the Naceived no orders to call the council of the National Rille Association, as the answer from New York to the resolutionadopted on the 221 of January is still awaited. Capt. Mildmay thinks, and he has heard Sir Henry Halford say, that if New York decides to admit separate teams from England, Scotland and Ireland the National association will not send a team. The Standard's Rome special says, despite the numerous denials, Cardinal Antonelli is seniously ill.

HOME RULERS AND DEAK CLUB. LONDON, Feb. 4.—A meeting of the Irish Home Rule Association was held this evening, Mr. Mittchell Henry presiding. A message of conditions was telegraphed to the Deak Club, ef Pesth, deploring the death of the illustrious defender of his country's independence, and dealaring the result of his labors an external example of the power of nationality against foreign aggression.

Disclaimen from the Rithards.

London, Feb. 4.—Rev. Alexander H. MacKonochie, the curate of the noted "High
Church," St. Albans, sends to the newspapers
to-day a document signed by about 100 prominent
Ritualist elergymee, fairly representative men,
including most, if not all, who have been subjected to ecclesistical prosecution, disclaiming
connection or sympathy with any movement
looking to the subordination of the Auglican
Ritualists to Papacy, declaring the basis for
such a negotiation impossible until the Vatican
decrees are retracted and repealed with as much
formality as they were promulgated.

The author of the original letter to Cardinal
Manning, which first gave color to the report,
writes to the Morning Post to day over the same
paeudonym, "Presbyter Anglicanus," saying that
the letter originated with himself, and that he
spoke only for himself.

Renewed attention and discussion of the subject
has been awakened by Lord Pennance's decision
jesterday in the Folkestone ritual case, the first
suit under the public worship regulation act.
The decision declares illegal the use of the cruciity and stations of the Gross and solitary communion. The Rev. Mr. Ridadale, the unsuccessful
defendant, is one of the signers of Mr. Mackonochle's manifesto.

THE NEGOTIATIONS OF THE PRENCH capitalists in Egypt for ratiway and other monopolies have failed, leaving the way clear for Engolies nave lailed, leaving the way clear for leg-lish proposals.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The English Foreign Office has received the thanks of the German Govern-ment for the prottection of Germans by the com-manders of English ships during the late election disturbances in Peru.

THE "TIMES" AND 'ANDRASSY'S NOTE. THE "TIMES" AND JANDRASSY'S NOTE.
LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Fines reproduces the
text of Count Andrassy's note to the Porte from
the Cologne Gazette. Reviewing the note, the
Times says it does not contain any principle at
which the Porte could take offense. The Austrian Government and its allies treat the Sultan
as undoubted master of his dominions, and it is
assumed that he will remain so. The insurgents
having taken arms against his authority, it is the
mission of the three empires to end this lamentable rising.

mission of the three empires to end this lamentable rising.

The Porte is invited to co-operate in a work from which it will reap the chief benefit, and to recognize the friendliness of the associated peacemaking Powers. In spite of all this decorum of principle and address, the note is asmewhat peremptory. It is evidently intended to convey the impression that the three Powers have a policy and have not intervened for nothing. The reforms may be limited in scope, but will be pursued, even at the risk of departure from the traditions which have hitherto obtained in dealing with Turkey.

The note capitulates the history of the efforts for pacification, particularly dwelling on the ef-

with Turkey.

The note capitulates the history of the efforts for pacification, particularly dwelling on the efforts of the Powers to lessen the dangers of the insurrection by restraining Servia and Monteneuro, and on the moderation of the Powers with reference to the consular commission at Mostar, when their delegates were instructed to disabne the insurgents of hopes for outside aid, and to exhort them to disperse, after stating their grievances. The Powers then only reserved the right to urge on the Porte those demands which appeared legitimate. The Cabinets restricted themselves to counseling the Porte as to the use of moral as well as military means.

The note continues: "Unhappily the hopes of the Powers were deceived. On one side the reforms published by the Porte do not seem to have had in view the pacification of the insurgents, nor do they seem to be sufficient for that purpose. On the other side the Turkish arms have raised to put down the insurrection. The reforms promulgated by the Porte had no special relation to the grievances of the insurgents.

The note then proceeds to indicate the necessary reforms, which have already been reported. The note concludes as follows: "The Porte's previous undefined promises can only raise, not satisfy, aspirations. Turkey has failed to terminate the insurrection, which spring will renew." The conviction is general among the Christians that Hulgaria and Crete will join in the insurrection in the spring.

It may also be foreseen that the Servian and Montenegrin Governments will be unable to resist the influence of events and public opinion.

It may also be foreseen that the Servian and Montenegria Governments will be unable to resist the influence of events and public opinion. They seem to have familiarized themselves with the idea of joining the struggle when the snow melts. The three Cabinets therefore think the only chance of avoiding new complications is by manifestations from all the Powers establishing their firm resolution to arrest the movement, but to address the Princes and Christian foundations the Powers must be able to point to acts clearly ameliorating the condition of Herzegovins, for the Christians have a deeply-rooted mistrust with regard to every promise of the Porte, eagendered by experience.

THE VATICAN. Hebenlohe and the Pope-Cardinal Ledo-

chowski.
ROME, Feb. 4.—Hohenlohe arrived here last night, and was immediately received by the Pope, hight, and was immediately received by the Pope,
It is reported that Cardinal Ledochowski sent
a long telegraphic dispatch to the Pope yesterday, thanking his Hollness for his elevation to
the cardinalate, and announcing that he will
come to Rome as soon as he has made some ar-

come to Rome as soon as he has made some arrangements in his diocese.

Only the prelates Monsignori Nina and Serafini will be created cardinals at the next consistory. The bishop of Olinda appears to be indisposed to vacate his see. He has proposed a fresh compromise on the pending ecclesiastical questions between the Vatican and Brazil, which will be examined by the Secretary for Ecclesiastical Affairs. HOHENLOHE'S MISSION.

HOHENLOHE'S MISSION.

RONE, Feb. 4.—A Reuter telegram from Rome says it is reported that the Cerdinal Prince Hohenlohe, besides, settling the difficulties which hitherto prevented his going to Rome, will senier upon negotiations to remove the enmity between the German Government and Roman Catholic episcopacy. It is asserted in cierical circles in Romethat certain English Ritualists, having some time ago adopted the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, Cardinal Manning, to whom some of the leading Ritualists applied, conceived the idea of leading them to Beme by allowing them to retain certain privileges.

The Cardinal came to Rome to defend this scheme, but the Congregation of Rites persistently opposed it. Cardinal Manning has recently informed the Vatican that there was grave discord among the Ritualists, and the time was opportune to make the dissatisfied party some concession, in order to induce them to join the Church, Manning's proposals were merely referred with some outward formalities. It is not believed with some outward formalities. they will be accepted.

The Progress of the Religious Discussion-Benlin, Feb. 4.—Herr Reichensperger's pamph-et, which has just been made public, argues that ecclesiastical laws transcend the State's right to invade the sphere of inner eclesiastical life, and sense, but fully justified by the express determideclares that a modus vicends is possible only by Prussian constitution or by an understanding with the Vatican or the complete separation of Church and State. DISPOSITION OF THE CASE OF VOX ARXIN.

DISPOSITION OF THE CASE OF VON ARNIM.

ROME, Feb. 4.—The Opinione to-day announces that at a sitting held yesterdary by the Council of State it was decided to accede to the application of the Prussian Government that the judgment of the Prussian Government, should be intimated to the Count by the Italian judicial authorities. You Arnim is now staying in Florence. The Opinione remarks that this intimation is merely a necessary legal formality, and the extradition treaty between italy and Germany cannot be applied to Von Arnim's offense.

BRELIN, Feb. 4.—All the journals of this city agree that the tone of Reichensperger's pamphet is moderate and free from provocation, but declare that a settlement of the ecclesiastical question according to its proposals is impossible.

Cardinal Ledochowski received visits from all the Alsatian and Ultramontage deputies of the Reichstag white he was in this city.

NAUTICAL COURTS TO BE ESTABLISHED.

NAUTICAL COURTS TO BE ESTABLISHED. LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Berlin dispatch of the Times says the representatives of the seaboard States have determined to establish nautical courts to investigate casualities to shipping. "These tribunals will be empowered to suspend or cancel masters' certificates.

The suggestion in Reichenperger's pamphlet concerning an understanding with the Vatican,

was probably written to indicate the inclination of the Papacy to offset a compromise, as the other alternatives mentioned are clearly isadmissible.

President of the New Senate-PARIS, Feb. 4.— A is thought very probable that the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier will be elected president of the new Senate.

PUBLICATION OF CANARDS PUNISHED. A prosecution has been commenced against the rnal La France for publishing false news

St. ETIENNE, Feb. 4, p. m.—An explosion of fire-damp took place to-day in the Jabin colliery. The men were at work in the pit at the time to the number of 200. Of these twenty-six have been taken out, two of whom were dead. The earth is falling in in immense masses, Consternation prevails throughout the district.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION

CHANGES OF DEPUTIES. PARIS, Feb. 4.—Col. Denfert, the defender of Befort, has resigned his commission in the army in order to be a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies. THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Panis, Feb. 4.—The international commission on the channel tunnel have assembled here. It is expected they will sign the first protocols to-morrow.

SPAIN.

Utter Defeat of the Carlists and Flight of Don Pants Feb 4 .- The Sein Public of this evening says it has received intelligence of the complete defeat of the Carlists. It is stated that Don Carlos has fled and is expected to take refuge or

French territory.

Madrip, Feb. 4.—The Government has advices that the Carlists have destroyed their cartridge manufactory at Vers, and many have fied to France.

France.

Alfonsists are concentrating in the neighborhood of Oyaram, in order to effect a junction with Martinez Campos by way of Arcehelequy. A battle is summent in the vicinity of Vernand Lesson.

TURKEY.

The Eastern Question. VIENNA, Feb. 4.-According to reliable advice he Porte is convinced that the rejection of the trian note would cause the overthrow of Andrassy's cabinet. The Porte does not fear mil tary intervention as long as Andrassy remains in power. It will, therefore, accept his proposals, simply realing to do so in a form which will not weaken the Sultan's authority in the eyes of the ussulman subjects.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO. RUSSIA.

Not Quite Satisfactory to the Insurgents and the Czar. St. Petersaued, Feb. 4.—The Russki Mir, commenting on the proposals of Count Andrassy, says the comedy now being performed at Con-

stantinople will terminate to the satisfaction of all concerned except the Sciaves, and partly, therefore, Russia. Bowen vs. Beecher.

New York, Feb. 4.—Henry C. Bowen to-day sent to the examining committee of Psymouth church a reply to the complaint of S. V. White. Mr. Bowen protests against the manner in which he has been treated by the church for adhering hitherto to solemn promises and keeping silent in regard to the Beecher scandal. Two years ago he says he was accused of talking too much, b was afterwards acquitted of all wrong-doing in the premises by a full meeting of the church after a searching investigation. Now he was

after a searching investigation. Now he was charged with talking toolittle, and by his silence injuring Mr. Beecher. He declares he has honestly and conscientiously tried to do his daty faithfully to God, Mr. Beecher and the church through the whole affair.

During the Beecher trial he was urged by a leading member of the church to say something to relieve Mr. Beecher and end the controversy, but his instant reply then was that nothing could induce him for a moment to consider the matter. For more than a year past it has been evident that Plymouth church secretly intends to destroy him of drive him out of the communion. Mr. Bowen then proceeds to speak out to the fillowing extent: I do not propose new to give in

detail the facts which have come to my knowledge, nor the incidents, disclosures and condidental communications which have from time to time been presented or communicated to me in regard to the character of H. W. Beacher, to his dishonorable conduct in business affairs, to his treacherous treatment of friends, to his breaking his written covenants, to his untruthful statements in court, to his todging all through the investigations into his conduct and character, to his stolid indifference when unjust charges and mailelous slanders have been made against particular members of his church, to his recent contradictory utterances in regard to what he characterized as a "hodge-pedge council," composed of "wolves and foxes," (like Drs. Storrs and liuddington,) which council at one time, he said, he had never positively objected to, but in regard to which on another occasion he did positively say, "I won't, I won't have anything to do with it," and finally at his course abuse and slander-ous charges of perjury, uttered boldly and publicly in his own lecture-room, against an honest Christian woman, who had dared, as she alleged, to speak the truth concerning him.

With this briefreference to matters which have had an influence in forming my judgment, I will now tell you frankly what are my conclusions in regard to the character of the pastor of Piymouth church. I have known Mr. Heacher quite intimately since the day of his arrival in Brooklyn. I have been acquainted with him socially and privately, in the church and in the family, in business matters and in religious matters. I have heard attentively but with profound grief what has been said to meconfidentially against him. I have free he will be base enough to allow a single name to be bruited before the world, allihough I am now ready to testify to the essential facts before any proper tribunal. These disclosures I heard with a said for and against him. I have free he propent is an accusations made against him. I have free to be public before the world, alled to ap

BECOKLYN, Feb. 4, 1976. BECORLYS, Feb. 4, 1876.

A meeting of the examining committee was held at the Nev. Mr. Halliday's house this afternoon, at which Clarence and Edward, sons of Mr. Bowce, presented the above communication, which was read. Air. White then stated that the reply left many questions for the committee to ask and consider, and he wished to know, therefore, if H. U. Bowen intended to be present at the meeting.

reply left many questions for the committee refere, if H. C. Bowen intended to be present at the meeting.

Mr. Edward Bowen replied that if the committee had any remarks to make or questions to ask they would oblige him by forwarding them to his father. Both of Mr. Bewen's sons then withdrew, that body continued its session for about three quarters of an hour, during which tims it framed and sext a letter to Mr. Bowen in which he is summoned to appear before the committee on Tacaday evening next, and give proof of the assertions contained in his reply to the grievances of Mr. White.

Assistant Pastor Halliday was interviewed tonight in regard to Mr. Bowen's reply, and said that on July 15, 1873, he had an interview with Mr. Bowen at his (Bowen's) residence and by his appointment, when he made a full statement of the facts as he supposed them to exist to the effect that he had originally said things slanderous of Mr. Beecher, but he subsequently retracted them, and in writing had solemnly promised never to repeat them, yet was believed to have frequently and fingrantly violated the Whole tenor and spirit of the agreement. Mr. Bowen, at that interview, had used the following language: "I am the best friend Mr. Beecher i pat my arms around his neck, and now I will be one of ten men to build the largest church in Brooklyn for him, and support him in it. I am ready to shake hands with Mr. Halliday, Mr. Bowen, at the life, I wish you would that hake hands with him there." During this interview, continued Mr. Halliday, Mr. Bowen, at him he becker, and how I will be one of ten men to build the mental with him there." During this interview, continued Mr. Halliday, Mr. Bowen, at him he would hake hands with me to-day. I wish you would tell him this. I will meet him at his house, and will shake hands with him there." During this interview, continued Mr. Halliday, Mr. Bowen, at he knew of no reason for withholding from him his confidence as a Christian minister.

Steamer Palestine. LONDON, Feb. 4.—The steamship Palestine has arrived here from Boston, which port and set on the 19th of Jasuary. She reports she experienced a fearful hurricane in longitude 300 west, and lost a mainmast and foretopmest. Her decks were swept by heavy seas, the third and fourth officers were disabled, and several of the crew in-

DOWN IN THE COAL MINES.

NO. 61.

ARREST OF MOLLY MAGUIRES.

SUSPENSION OF WORK IN THE "REGION. CONFESSION OF THE MURDERER OF YOST.

Five Accomplices Taken in Custody.

MORE OF THE GREENPOINT HORROR

No Verdict Yet in Landis' Case.

General Suspension of Business-PRILADELPHIA, Peb. 4.—A total suspension of mining operations in Luzerne and Lebigh coun-ties, as ordered by the Schuylkill Goal Exchange and the New York combination, takes place to-morrow. Theusands of men and boys will be thrown out of employment in consequence. A number will, however, be given what is termed dead work about the mines. Furnace proprietors, heavy dealers and consumers seem to be prepared

or this suspension, and have not made any large

ourchases in view of it. As a general thing the lealers are carrying heavy stock. THE MOLLIE MAGUIRES. THE MOLLIE MAGUIRES.

MAUCH CHUNK, Feb. 4 — Yesterday and last night was a busy time at the police headquarters throughout the coal regions, and the result was the arrest of six of the leading Mouly Maguires and the murderers of F. B. Yest, a Tamsqua policeman, who was thot on the 6th of July last, and John P. Jones, who was killed at Lansford on September 3. The counsel for the Commonwealth have facts in their possession which implicate a number of men throughout the coal regions in the murder of mining bosses during the last few years, and other outrages.

murder of mining bosses during the last few years, and other outrages.

One of the three prisoners in jall here, who is charged with the murder of John P. Jones, has made a confession, and this, in connection with other important evidence, has disclosed the names of many prominent Molly Maguires. Other arrests will soon follow. Many of the secrets of the Molly Maguire order are already in possession of General L. Albright and his associates, and to its confidently believed that peace and order will again reign in the coal regions.

The Greenpoint Murder.

New York, Feb. 4.—The heart and liver of Simmons, who was backed to pieces by Fachs at Greenpoint, were found yesterday beneath the the coronor's investigation yesterday beneath the flooring of the house that Fuchs' occupied. At the coronor's investigation yesterday Police Inspector Waddy stated that Ellen Keboe, Fachs' eight-year-old step-daughter, told him (Waddy) that Simmons, Fuchs and her mother all drank tegether until her mother fell on the floor, and she and Fuchs put her to bed. Simmons and Fuchs then drank more, until the former fell asleep in the chair. Fuchs did not seem to be drunk. He took hold of the arm of Simmons and drunk. He took hold of the arm of Simmons and pulled him upon the floor. He then got the hatchet, spit on his hands, rubbed them together, and with the hatchet struck Simmons on the neck. He told her he would serve her the same way if she told any one.

POTTSVILLE, PA., Feb. 4.-During the recent trial of Doyle, at Mauch Chunk, for murder, one of the prisoners, now in jall there for being con-

Murderers Arrested.

cerned in that murder, made a full confession of

the murder of Special Police Officer Yost, who July 5, 1875. A reward of several thousand dol-July 5, 1875. A reward of several mousean del-lars was offered for the murderer by the town and county officials. The confession having im-plicated five men, named Carroll, Duffy, Hoyle, Rearrity and McGehen, they were arrested near Tamaqua to-day and will be brought to this city at once and lodged in jail. Much excitement prevails over the arrests at Tamaqua. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.-The signal-service

charge of a man by the name of Mott, from Flatlands, Long Island, was capsized in Barnegat Bay, in front of Waretown, with five persons on

The Landis Trial. BRIDGETON, Feb. 4.—The Landis jury came in this morning for further instruction from the Court, after receiving which they retired. Two hallots have been taken, the first of which showed eight for acquittal and four against, and the other nine for acquittal and three against. Up to

l o'clock this afternoon nothing further had been heard from the jury. BRIDGETON, Feb. 4.—Up to a late hour to night nothing has been heard from the Laudis jury. Discount on Silver-SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.-The discount on silver is now from three to five per cent. and causes much inconvenience. At a meeting of merchants vesterday to discuss the question a committee was appointed to report on Saturday. A general conviction prevails that the discount will increase unless some outlet can be found for

RECORDIOF FIRE.

Portsville, PA., Feb. 4 .- A fire at Centralia last night destroyed a store and two dwellings. CINCINNATI. Feb. 4.—The Rialto paper mills. at Port Union, Butier county, Ohio, were barned this morning. The loss is said to be \$250,000.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.-Later information in regard to the burning of the Rialto Paper Mills gives the loss as \$74,000, with an insurance of \$20,000. PROVIDENCE, Feb. 4 .- A fire this a. m. in PROVIDENCE, Feb. 4.—A fire this a, m. in Jewett City, Conn., destroyed a building belonging to H. H. Olins, occupied by Hutchinson & Stead, dealers in dry goods and proceries, and lodges of Knights of Fythias and Free Masons, the dwelling of J. R. Tracy and the Congregational church. Loss, \$40,000.

PERSONAL. FLORENCE, Feb. 4.- The Marquis of Cappeni the Italian author, is dead. Bennin, Feb. 4.-Cardinal Ledochowski and Prince Radzivill have left for Prague. Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage, president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, leaves Washisgton this morning for Philadelphia. AGEA. Feb. 4.-Prince Louis, of Batlenberg,

was yesterday severely, though not seriously, injured by a fail from his horse while pig-stick-Lonnon, Feb. 4. - An election for members of the House of Commons for Dorsetshire to-day re-sulted in the choice of Capt. E4ward H. T. Digby, LONDON, Feb. 4 .- The Daily Telegraph this morning says the report of the engagement of Princess Beatrice with Prince Louis, of Batlen-berg, is unfounded.

NEW York, Feb. 4.-Col. Frank E. Howe has been superseded in the position of chief special agent of the United States Treasury in this city by Mr.-Moses H. Haic. Rev. Mr. Hammond, the celebrated revivalist,

during the late war, has been appointed by Mr. Adms, Clerk of the House, to a clerkship in his office. Major Brown was a galiant and meritorious officer. The ex-Empress Eugenie is thin and pale, but

DATTON, Unio, Feb. 4 .- The family and confidential friends of Gen. Schenck in this city as. ndential triends of Gen. Schence in this city as-sert that he has not intimated any intention to return home in the coming spring or at any other time. The attidavit in the Dayton Post Office case at Cincinnati is regarded pure surmise. Nobely believes that Schence has any knowl-edge bearing in the case.

Master Philip Mckihone, son of air. John J. McKihone, official stenographer of the House, celebrated his seventh birthday on Thursday evening, at the Mckihone residence, on Vermont avenue. There were over seventy children present. Among the grown persons bresent were Hon. J. Prector knott and wife, Father Boyle, Major and Mrs. Birch and others. There was as much fancy dancing and children's fancy dressing as at a May ball.

Hon. R. C. McCormick and wife (Senator Thur man's daughter) have been making an extended man's daugnter) have seen maning an extended tour of the country. They went first by sail to San Francisco, thence to Oregon and Puget Sound, making the tour of the Columbia river, and thence to San Diego. From San Diego they have crossed Arinona to New Mexico by stage routes, and have "roughed h" in an aniopable manner. They expect to be in Washington on the 10th inst.

arrived in the city last evening, and will com-mence his labors in the Lutheran church, Elev-enth and H streets, this evening, at 7:00 o'clock. BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Cardinal Ladochowski is here, and is the guest of the Prince of Radziwill. He is completely unrestrained, except in the matter of the interdiction from returning to his diocese. Major J. M. Brown, of the Michigan volunteers

The ex-Empress Engence is thin and pale, but still very handsome. She and her son live in a plain and unpretending way at Chiselburst. The late Emperor's place at table is daily decked with a little bunch of fresh violets. The Prince is well made, good looking, and begins to display a dark brown mustache.

Among the prominent gentlemen of Ohlo new little Washleston and Messre C. F. Krimmel.

Among the prominent gentement of other histing Washington are Messrs. C. F. Krinmel, J. A. Caruthers, Leopoid Burkhardt, Herman Goebel and John Zumstein, members of the Ohio House of Representatives; Harry R. Hrown, Fred. Bileniner and E. L. Jones, officers of the Ohio Senate and House.

Master Philip Mckibone, son of Mr. John J.